

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, between lines 4 and 5 (underneath the title), insert – Background of the Invention –;

Replace page 2 with the attached copy (a marked-up copy is enclosed);

Page 5, before line 1, insert — Brief Description of the Drawing –;

between lines 4 and 5 insert – Description of the Preferred Embodiment –;

and

insert the attached Abstract at the appropriate location.

DE 100 16 591 C2 discloses a method of generating hydrogen in which a first electrolyte is provided in the interior space of a hollow microfiber and a second electrolyte is provided outside the hollow microfiber. The hollow microfiber bears anode and cathode separately on its wall surfaces.

US 2001/0050234 A1 discloses an electrolytic cell comprising a first electrode and a second electrode between which an electrolytic membrane is arranged. An electron-exchange resin can be used for the electrolytic membrane.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is the object of the invention to provide an improved method of the initially recited type.

This object is solved in accordance with the invention by the features herein ~~of claim 1~~. A substance is present in the liquid to which the or one of the gases adheres which is to be produced by the electrolysis. This gas preferably adheres to the substance in an ionic bond.

Advantageous further developments of the invention are described in the dependent claims.

It is advantageous if hydrogen, preferably in an ionic bond, adheres to the substance present in the liquid.

The gas to be produced is preferably hydrogen.

The gases to be produced can be hydrogen and oxygen. It is possible in this process to produce hydrogen and oxygen separately. It is, however, also possible to produce hydrogen and oxygen in a mixture (oxyhydrogen). The native production of oxyhydrogen is particularly advantageous. In accordance with the method in accordance with the invention, the oxyhydrogen can be produced in the correct (stoichiometric) mixture ratio. It can in particular be used in this form for the production of energy.

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